FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, JULY 7, 1851. The great question of the day is now rapidly approaching the moment of its solution. The report of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE is announced for to-day, and the debate upon it may be expected next week. The positions of parties with respect to it, and prospects of the attempt to modify the Constitution, have undergone no change since I last alluded to

The PRESIDENT has been twice absent from the capital for a day or two since I last wrote, and upon both occasions he has made use of what he calls "his tribune" in a way which, while it does Dijon, confirms the suspicion of his enemies as to the honesty of his intentions, and makes his defence more difficult to his friends. It seems now our new Consul, Mr. Goodbres, 86 Rue de la Victoire, who pretty clear that the President and his friends, in has commenced the performance of his official duties here unanticipation of the refusal by the Assembly to mo-dify the Constitution so as to admit of his legal re-election, are preparing, as one resource which, others failing, may procure the desired prolonga-family, a kind and hospitable reception. Our Minister, Mr. others failing, may procure the desired prolongation of power, a coup d'état by the people, with RIVES, is, I am told, absent from Paris at this moment, visit-the ballot in hand instead of the musket. His late ing, for his health's sake, one of the fashionable French waterspeeches mean, so intimates the Constitutionnel, and so fears M. DE LAMARTINE, that he will be voted for by the people in 1852, in spite of the constitutional disability under which he lies, and that he will accept this irregular and revolutionary candidacy. This is plainly threatened; but the bands, with music, and colors flying, traversed the city in all threat is not, I think, fraught with much danger, and for directions, with many evidences on the part of the population these reasons: The petition movement, now near its close, has not (notwithstanding the immense administrative pressure)

It is getting to be generally which has been applied) resulted in the procuring of more than half a million of signatures that demand a renewal of M. BOMAPARTE's term of office. This is a very liberal, probably too large an allowance. But there is a frightful yet in structive distance from this number to the six millions who elected him in 1848. Where is he to get even the two millions necessary to the validity of a popular election?

Again, his six millions in 1848 consisted of the united mo narchist parties against the republic. But, if the leaders of and made so eloquent a defence for his son. This is a hard the various monarchical parties in the Assembly are irrevocably opposed to the re-election of M. BONAPARTE, and unwilling to concur in measures, legal or illegal, having that re-election in view, it may be counted on confidently that they will have sufficient influence with their respective parties in the country to prevent that being effected by a popular coup d'état which they refuse to effect as legislators. Moreover, the President has done much to depopularize himsel since 1848, by introducing, or sanctioning, advocating, and ing the responsibility and the odium of these laws upon the Assembly. Besides, rather than restore the universal suffrage under which the elections of 1848 and 1849 took place, the stitutional movement, operated by him, or of a similar parliamentary movement effected for him, to which the re-action may be compelled by the imminent danger of democratic soism. I apprehend, notwithstanding the determined unfriendly tone with which they now speak, that the re-actionist parties would still prefer BONAPARTE to CAYAIGNAC -and for this reason: They know that the former is incapable of found. ing any thing; and they would prefer the provisional under him, with the hope that each party would retain of ultimately converting the provisional into the definitive of its choice, to the definitive, most certainly hostile to all their preten sions, that might be founded by Cavaignac.

The Assembly is now discussing, and has been doing for several days past, the expediency of abandoning the monopoly hitherto held by the State of the steamboat mail service in the Mediterranean. There is every prospect that the decision will be one that wisdom, policy, and the public interest, properly understood, would dictate. Heretofore Government, in obedience to that deplorable system of centralization which strait-jacket, the State, with its own boats, and its own higher prices. The Board of Public Works here, in view of agents, has badly performed this service, at immense cost. It the rising credit of the State security, has raised the price of fruits of the earth. Because a good Providence has done so so happens that a wealthy and powerful private association, the "Messageries Nationales," (National Stage Coach Company,) has been compelled, by the extension of railway lines sold abroad, which we trust will reach five and ten per cent. over the whole surface of France, so to custail its operations before the close of the year.

The present Soard of Public Works may facilitate itself as to make the continued existence of the company for the purposes of its original foundation unadvisable; and the company will proceed to the liquidation of its affairs and final dissolution, unless the proposition which it has recently made to Government for undertaking on its own account the Medi- in this city than two per cent. The result of the large sales terranean mail service should be acceded to. The project has found an able and warm supporter in M. DURANER, of the will be to enable the Board of Public Works to pay the Comfound an able and warm supporter in M. Durawar, of the Assembly. The whole Right and the moderate Left seem inclined to vote it; while the Montagnards and Socialists of the Extreme Left oppose the project, I believe, to a man. There gentlemen, with what I cannot but hold to be very inconsistent democracy, insist, as an article of their political creed, upon the "right to labor." They therefore desire creed, upon the "right to labor." They therefore desire that Government should possess itself of all railroads, of all that the last annual message of the Governor so carnestly re canals, of all enterprises of general interest; that it should commended the issuing of coupon bonds rather than bonds of seize upon and monopolize the national labor in all its departseize upon and monopolize the national labor in all its departments, in order that it may be ever ready to satisfy this foot the wise measures which have resulted in sales so grati-" right to labor," which they strove in vain to get inserted in the Constitution of 1848. Leaving out of view the immensely important and quite decisive financial, commercial, and economical considerations which bear upon the question, these ultra-democrats do not or will not see how really anti-demo eratic are their notions politically. They forget that all Governments are conservative, and easily become despotic in practice by a natural inherent proclivity. They do not see what a fearful amount of personal influence the realization of their views would centre in Government ; what irresistible political power it would give to Government, making millions of workmen, with their families, dependant for daily bread upon the daily stretching forth of the Government's hand; what slaves and instruments of despotism they must inevitably become. Away with such detestable democracy as this! Away with this abominable slave-making doctrine of the "right to labor !" All I ask for myself and for my country is the liberty of labor, as it is understood and practised in the United States. Let Government have as little to do with me, come as rarely in contact with me, as possible; leave me free to employ my faculties, mental and physical, when, where, as, and to the extent I please, so I do not interfere with the prior or superior rights of another. Let it protect me in the exercise of these faculties, and in the enjoyment of their profits, and then Government will have done all its duty upon the subject of the

Our national feetival, the ever-glorious Fourth of July, passed here in the usual manner. A large company of Americans, of have ever before remarked, dined together at the Trois Freres stroy a man's intellect and drive him mad !" Provençaux, in the Palais Royal. Merriment abounded, with patriotism and good cheer. Seventy-five years of happy, prosperous, and glorious republic! And at the end of that period the people meeting spontaneously in little communities all over the country, and with still greater enthusiasm wherever they may happen to be thrown together in foreign lands. o hail the auspicious anniversary, whose every return witnesses an advance in national greatness, and an extension of human happiness, in which philanthropy may well rejoice, of which patriotism may well be proud! May those genial institutions flourish yet a thousand years beneath the fructifying influences of our blessed Union! Our cause, which is Mr. Jenkins!"

Do you take me for a perfect for the other? Do you suppose I don't know that the man in the blue coat was Mr. Jenkins!" that of Government for the people by the people; which is that of liberty without license, of self-government, consistent with moderation, stability, and progress; of self-government, death rather than wear any thing but brown?" assuring protection to all interests, enjoyment of all rights ; of subservient without revolution, without shock, without danger, regularly, peacefully, surely, rapidly, to individual and national happiness in their truest sense: this cause is not one

| I charge you, ma'am," retorts the gentlem up, "with being a monster of contradiction—a aggravation—a—a—b—Jenkine in a blue coat!

in which we alone are interested; it is humanitary. The United States will blaze throughout all time, a light to guide ions to the adoption of republican government, or a beaco to warn them of the dangers of democracy. If it fails with us, where could the republic possibly succeed? What safety, what refuge, except in the arms of that hoary despotism from which we hope the world is freeing itself, its eyes fixed on us with admiration, with joy, with hope, and yet with apprehension!

American patriotic re-union of the 4th in evidently exaggerated terms, adding incidents which I should be sorry to believe to have occurred. One of them concludes with the expression of the belief that "the two sister republics will hence forth have but one and the same voice to proclaim the fraterni ty and the universal union of nations." Bah! I should loathe the name of republic if I knew it only by the manner in which Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," and "Family, labor, property, and public order" are understood, practised, and ation of the refusal by the Assembly to mo- der the happiest suspices. Once a week his house is thrown

The journals from Havre state that American seamen that seaport celebrated with much animation the national holyday. All American vessels were decorated with flags, and

It is getting to be generally understood that the Assembly will take a recess of a few weeks after the revision question shall be decided.

CHARLES HUGO, who was condemned to six months' risonment and five hundred france fine, a few weeks ago, fe publishing in the Evenement an article against capital punishment, and who appealed, has withdrawn the appeal and accepted the sentence. It was in this case, you may remember, that his father, Victor Hugo, was permitted to appear,

The following, (says the Baltimore American,) which we copy from a late English paper, will be read with interest. It alludes to the death of one of the "Cheeryble Brothers," a firm that has been rendered immortal by the magical pen of genius. The story, although brief, embodies a noble moral Mr. DANIEL GRANT, of the well-known firm of Grant, since 1846, by introducing, or sanctioning, advocating, and executing, by taking no steps to procure the repeal of the numerous restrictive, unpopular, oppressive laws which mar the statute-book. He cannot succeed, do what he will, in throwing the responsibility and the odium of these laws upon the ing districts. William, the elder brother, was apprenticed to a calico printer and dyer, near Bury, and afterwards took the under which the elections of 1848 and 1849 took place, the business of the Peels, at Ramsbottom, subsequently receiving Assembly would dare to execute a legislative coup d'état, or his brother into partnership. Every thing they engaged in Assembly would dare to execute a legislative coup d'état, or provoke one from the President, knowing that revolution in a more formidable shape would speedily follow. I do not apprehend, therefore, any thing serious from the threats implied in the Presidential speeches, and expressed in his journals, of revolution by the ballot-boz. If M. Bonarance is in power after May, 1852, it will be by virtue of a military anti-constitutional movement, operated by him, or of a similar parlialate Sir Robert Peel, will have noticed a tower on the bleak sum mit of the hills which form the northern side of this valley It is said to mark the spot where the elder brother and hi hoed from the Highlands, more than half a centary ago, with a drove of cattle, and the old man who, struck with the beau ty and luxuriance of the vale beneath, exclaimed, "Oh, Wil-lie, here's a heaven on earth," lived to see the broad fertile lands he had admired so much the property of his son, then only fourteen years old, and to live with him in a handsome only sources years old, and to live with him in a handsome mansion erected upon it. The only surviving con is Mr. John Grant, of Broadbottom, near Mottram.

[It may be interesting to remind the public that Daniel Grant, of Manchester, was the original of one of those

Brothers Cheery ble whose benevolence has been so beautifully celebrated by Charles Dickens, in his "Nichelas Nick-

VIRGINIA CREDIT.

In spite of various malicious forebodings and prediction the stocks of the State are attracting considerable attention and gaining high credit abread. The coupon bonds just issued have at once commanded and are now selling at three and

upon having brought the bonds of the State to a higher pre-mium than they have ever attained before. At no former period, we believe, have Virginia bonds commanded a higher permanent premium in New York city than one per cent., or fying to our State pride and interest. [Richmond Enquirer of July 22.

NEW BELL TOWER .- A new and substantial bell tower is in process of erection, in Thirty-second street, near the North river, New York. When completed it will be about one hundred feet high, affording from its summit a distinc view of nearly the whole city. The bell is to weigh twenty thousand pounds, which is said to be about twice the weigh of any now in use in that State. A watch will be kept in this tower, subject to the direction of the fire department, and the tones of this monster bell will give the alarm throughou

A MODEL HUSBAND -" I do believe," says the husban taking his spoon out of his glass and tossing it on the table, "that of all the obstinate, wrong-headed creatures that ever were born, you are the most so, Charlotte."

"Certainly, certainly; have your own way, pray. You see how much I contradicted you," rejoined the lady.
"Of course you didn't contradict me at the dinner table oh no, not you," says the gentleman. "Yes, I did," says the lady.

"Oh! you did!" cries the gentleman; "you admi "If you call that contradiction, I do," the lady answers

and I say again, Edward, that when I know you are wrong will contradict you. I am not your slave.' "Not my slave!" repeats the gentleman, bitterly; "and you still mean to say that in Blackburn's new house there are no more than fourteen doors, including the wine cellar?"
"I mean to say," retorts the lady, beating time with her hair-brush on the palm of her hand, "that in that house

there are just fourteen doors, and no more." whom there are greater numbers in Paris this year than I pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to despair, and the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to By and by the gentleman comes to a little, and rese

time the lady begins.
"I appeal to Mr. Jenkins, who sat next to me on the

in the drawing room during tea."
"Morgan you surely mean," interrupts the gentleman. "I do not mean any thing of the kind," snewers the lady "Now, by all that is aggravating and impossible to bear," cries the gentleman, clenching his hands and looking up in agony, "she is going to insist upon it that Morgan is Jen-

"Do you take me for a perfect fool " exclaims the lady "Jenkine in a blue coat !" cries the gentleman with

"Do you dare charge me with telling an untruth?" de mands the lady, bursting into tears.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. PATENT OFFICE, JULY 21, 1851. GENTLEMEN: An effort is in progress, with every prospect of success, to organize a National Agricultural Society, by the union of all State and other Agricultural Societies under a general head. I have been requested by the officers of several State associations to write two or three short articles for one of the daily journals of this city, explaining the plan of organization, and setting forth the more important objects to be attained or promoted by such a union of all State societies. This I propose to do ; and, as the national exhibitions will doubtless be held in the Metropolis, I trust the subject will be deemed of sufficient local and general interest to be worthy of a place in your columns. In this connexion I clip the following paragraph from the Charleston Courier of the

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, held at their farm, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, the enterprise of Mr. F. Bennus (late from India) to introduce the tea culture, as well as that of coffee, the date, mango, indigo, and other tropical plants into this State, was brought to the notice of the society, Mr. Bonnus being present. The society came to the resolution that the enterprise was a laudable one, and calculated to advance the prosperity of the country. They approve highly of the views of Dr. Ler, of the Patent Office Department, Washington, as published in the daily papers of our city recently, and tender to Mr. Bowrner the use of their farm, on which to commence his experiment.

Jos. F. G'Hear, Secretary.

It will be seen by the above that the State Society of South Carolina "highly approve" of my "views;" but, before in dicating that they are equally well received by societies at the North, I wish to copy the material parts of my letter on the subject of tea culture, and the introduction of foreign seeds and plants, published in the Courier of recent date. It is as To the Editors of the Courier :

To the Editors of the Courier:

Gentlemen: Believing that a judicious experiment to introduce the culture of tea plants, and the manufacture of tea in the Southern States, will prove successful, I desire to make a few suggestions on the subject, as my name has appeared in the Courier in that connexion.

The Horticultural and Botanical Societies of London, Paris, and Berlin have had large experience in procuring both seeds and plants from all parts of the globe, and they have found, what few Americans seem to understand, that seeds sprouted, and thereby transformed into young plants, may be conveyed by sea in alli-attudes with much greater safety than undeveloped germs, whose vital principle is destroyed by slight-changes in the oil, starch, sugar, or protein substances contained in seeds. Without the presence of atmospheric air contained in seeds. Without the presence of atmospheric air chemical changes in the organized elements in most seeds

chemical changes in the organized elements in most seeds and buds, which prove fatal to their vitality. Young plants, not seeds, should be brought home.

So promising is tea culture in the British possessions in Asia that great efforts are now making to extend the business. The London Gardeners' Chronicle, received by the ness. The London tide deners Chromice, received by the last steamer, announces "the most gratifying and important intelligence, brought by the Indian mail, that Mr. Fortwar's labors in procuring a supply of the finest tea plants and Chinese werkmen had reached a successful issue." He brought to Calcutts, from the most celebrated tea district, eight expenses the first that ever left their native perienced manufacturers, the first that ever left their native country, together with a large assortment of implements, 17,400 germinating seeds, and 1,748 tea plants. Government took so deep an interest in Mr. Fortune's enterprise that it furnished a steamer to convey him, his Chinamen, plants, and implements up to the plantations of the Tea Company, which already annually produce about 200,000 chests.

Many Chinese are beginning to emigrate to California, and Many Chinese are beginning to emigrate to California, and tea plants might easily be procured at Shanghae, from which port there was shipped to the city of New York 8,423,692 pounds of tea from July 1st, 1850, to February 1st, 1851; and during the same seven months 17,038,125 pounds were exported to England. (See Marchants' Magazine for June, page 742.) Without troubling you with the details of information of the same seven months 17,038,125 pounds were exported to England. mation gathered from various sources, I feel warranted in ex-pressing the opinion that the time is not very remote when Southern enterprise and field hands will excel the Chinese as much in the simple operations of picking and curing tea leaves and growing the trees, as they now do in growing, picking, and ginning cotton. In case an experiment is to be tried, a few skilful manufacturers from China should be procured so soon as a plantation affords any considerable quantity of green leaves. Steamers will soon make regular trips between Shanghae and San Francisco, and if one familiar with horticultural operations or vegetable physiology is employed to procure young plants, any desirable number may be obtained. In putting up two cases of camelias for the Botanic Garden of Calcutta, Mr. Fortune mixed tea seeds with moist earth in China, and when the ship arrived at Calcutta he took out

This republic is probably the only civilized nation in the world which has no national society, either botanical, horticultural, or agricultural, to promote the introduction from abroad of whatever is useful or ornamental in the vegetable kingdom; and yet it is not easy to find under one Governmuch for us, shall we ungratefully refuse to do any thing fo ourselves? Instead of importing from year to year so many bushels of doad seeds to throw away, through Governmen agency, it should give one half the money expended for agricultural purposes to an independent board or association fairly representing the agricultural interests of the whole country, and let such association transact a strictly professional business, in a common-sense and ecientific way. If the friends of rural science and improvement at the South will unite with those of the Middle, Northern, and Western States, I have reason to believe, from some correspondence on the subject, that such a society may be organized on a permanent basis. Life is wearing away, and is always uncertain, and whatever of good we intend to do in our generation we had bester be about it. Is it not plain to every reader that the great agricultural interest of the United States needs nothing so much at this time as an intelligent working head? Neither talent, nor patriotism, nor money is lacking; nothing is really wanting but organization among the friends of agricultural improvement to achieve the most honorable and useful results. Science belongs to no party nor section; and hitherto it has done next to nothing for the owners and cultivators of American soil. Is this always to be our condition? For one I do not believe it. Knowledge is too valuable for that, and something effective will soon be done to turn the labor, the capital, and the intellect of this country to a better account. There are before me wheat and oat plants, grown expressly to test the natural inherent powers of different seeds to yield unlike crops when treated alike in fertility of land and tillage; and the result is a different in the country of the co and the result is a difference in product of sixty per cent. in the oats, and forty-six in the wheat. How few planters, farmers, or gardeners have ever measured the vital force of different seeds? Friends, vegetable and animal physiology should no longer remain a sealed book. Let us open it and

read the first lesson. Yours, respectfully,
DANIEL LEE. THE SUNKEN FRIGATE "HUSSAR."-Some eighty year THE SUBLER FRIGATE "HUSSAR."—Some eighty years since, this frigate, in passing through Hurl Gate, laden with supplies for the troops of his most obstinate Majesty George III, struck upon the dangerous rock known as the Pot, springing so bad a lesk as to make it necessary immediately to run her ashore, which was attempted at Stony Point, and a cable made fast to a large tree for the purpose of warping her in. Such, however, was the rapidity with which she filled that before the arrangements were completed she sunk in deep water, and a large number of her crew (including seven ironed prisoners) were drowned. It was supposed that seven ironed prisoners) were drowned. It was supposed that a large sum in gold was in her hold, besides immense quanti ties of arms and other munitions of war. Several unsuccess ful attemp's have been made, by means of diving bells and other machinery, to raise her. We learn by the Westchester other machinery, to raise her. We learn by the Westchester Gazette that Messrs. Howe and Pratt, who, in company with others, have been for some time engaged in clearing away the rubbish by which the wreck is incumbered, are now in a fair way to realize the reward of their labors. Large quantities of guns, ammunition, &c. have already been secured, and they are now in close proximity to the gold, if any is there, of which, however, they admit no question.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK .- Four fetal accidents occurred at New York on Saturday. Richard McDougald, while driving a coal cart, lost his balance, fell under the wheels, which passed over his ribs and cruehed him to death almost instantly. Edward Balier, hod carrier, fell from a scaffolding at the corner of St. Marks street and was killed. Wesley Dallou, foreman of the carpenters working on a new building, No. 49 Maiden lane, accidentally slipped while upon the roof and fell through six hatchways to the lower floor. He was taken up lifeless. John Daley, a boy six years of age, fell from a pile of wood in West street, and fractured his skull in such a manner as to produce immediate death.

DEATH PROM A BEE STING .- A son of Mr. D. P. Williams, about five years old, was stung in the hollow of his foot by a bee, near Vincent town, N. J., on the 18th inst. foot by a bee, near vincent town, N. J., on the 18th inst. His leg soon became stiff and swollen, and the pain extended throughout his whole body. On Tuesday, the 15th, the surface of his body in the region of the heart became black, and he died in great agony. The particulars of this extraordinary case are vouched for by the Philadelphia Ledger.

CARD.-WM. R. RILEY would most respectful A CARD.—WM. R. RILLET would have accounts will be made off up to the 30th June, at which time he confident-

MECHANISM, No. XIII .- By JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Next to making surveyors' instruments by young hands would be excursions for using them. Such excursions would combine instruction, amusement, and health—in no way un-fitted for girls, and for beys of the most substantial benefit, no matter what their future vocations. An acquainta with setting the compass to ascertain the direction of a fence. road, stream of water, or other object, carrying the chain to determine the distance or length of a certain line, keeping a field-book, and sundry other operations in practical surveying, could be rendered familiar by a very few excursions, which would of course be entered into with great spirit by any company of boys or girls in the world.

With surveying instruments, hammers, chisels, and bags, for examining and collecting minerals, would come in play most opportunely. To these might be added pencils and paper for making sketches in different departments of natural story, of natural scenery, of buildings, public works, or any interesting object which might come under view. An afternoon's excursion for these several objects, all combined, would furnish ample and profitable work for the next day; ndeed, to fill up the leisure time for a week in preparation for another occasion of the same character.

Among the exercises on mechanism furnished by such operations would be penmanship, drawing, eketching routes, plans, and other designs for business purposes, both private and peblic, and almost innumerable kinds of work directly onnected with farmers and mechanics, indeed every body, whether in business or scientific pursuits; either of the owest or highest of human undertakings. The farmer, by science thus reduced to practice, would use more skill and conomy in dividing and fencing his fields, in apportioning his grounds to their respective uses, in planning and constructing his buildings, indeed in every department of his most noble occupation. Not only farmers, but merchants, and all classes wishing for the erection of buildings, could be their own architects : far more certain to avoid fraud, and to be furnished with such houses as they desired and expected,

than under the system now common in building operations. If all the boys, and girls too, in all schools could be intructed, entertained, and invigorated by excursions for geology, botany, surveying, pencilings, drawings, &c., the whole race would have soundet minds in sounder bodies, and a few rom the whole would become skilful and professional artists. engineers, naturalists, and amateurs, and patrons of practical science thus to be extended without limits. Grounds for complaints now common, indeed almost universal, by parents and other patrons of schools, that very small returns are received for the vast outlays for them in time, tuition, books, and sundry materials, would in a great measure be removed. The immense expense incurred simply from the change of books, now felt so severely, would in a great measure be avoided. If varied, systematic, and thorough lessons were taken from the book of all books—Creation—it would matter but little what other books were used as aids.

EXPRIMENTS .- For everal years past the amu of August holydays have been greatly enriched by "scien-Tiple excussions." Those now at hand may doubtless by Nearly every boy and gri in Washington, New York, and many other places is so amiliar with the minerals composing the elements of mountains, rocks, and soils, with many admired for their beauty, as readily to form collections to take or send to their friends less acquainted with these important elements of knowledge. Aids to science thus rendered would enable pupils, especially those going into the country, to procure valuable additions for their school cabinets. A large portion of such collections in some schools have been continuously. tributed by the pupils especially on reassembling at the clos of August holydays.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

It is known that the World's Fair has attracted Europe an unisual number of our countrymen and countrywomen; and hence the publication in our journal of numerous letters from the other side of the Atlantic. From epistles now before us we make the subjoined extracts for the amusement of our readers.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as folows, under date of PARIS, JULY 3. Marvellous is the number of Americans now in Paris. It

gives the shopkeepes ideas of the greatness of our country to find such quantities of the natives abroad—especially Ame-rican ladies, who see devoted to the fashions, and psy like martyrs. The money spent in this way, put into bushels of wheat sent from the interior, would make a frightful figure, and should cause us to pause in the career of spending abroad. There is among our ladies away from home a kind ress, so as to out the finest figure on her return.

The French fashion mongers are not slow to avail them-selves of this amiable weakness; and, accordingly, our fair profese is a business-beauty that has no parallel out of Paris. If she marry, it is a fair business transaction—so much additional custom; if she love, the less that is said the better. For example, an American lady of my acquaintance, who gets her fine things at a certain shop, was informed by the head of the establishment of her (the head's) intention to get married. "I am making great preparations for the event, it will extend my business." One day the Amethe event : it will extend my business." rican lady found some carriages at her deor, and out got the ride, leaving her husband. The bride walked up stairs "Madame, I've just been married—am returning from church do look at my dress—examine these laces; this is the style we do things in. Should any American ladies want trosseas at our magazin—this is the new mode now—charming for a blonde as well as a brunette. A very trying ceremony—setting married but this dress is so much admired—the getting married; but this dress is so much church service was so nice—our new stock will be opened next
Monday—I am quite agitated, I assure you—les Americaines
are as amiable as beautiful; and may we count on the complaisance of Madame and her friends "

The following paragraphs in reference to the politeness he French we find in the editorial correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal :

"We had not been in France twenty minutes before or ideas of French politeness received a shock. Frenchmer permitted ladies to clamber into the 'diligence' unassisted and compelled them to occupy the poorest seats when in the cumbersome vehicle. I have never yet met with an Ameri--not even in the wilds of the West-who would not offer a lady a best seat in a stage coach. But a Frenchman does a lady a best seat in a stage coach. But a reachman does not carry his politeness so far as to discommode himself for a lady, either in a coach, car, or omnibus. They may be polite in a ball room, but they are not polite in that for which Americans are most celebrated, and which, in my poor opinion, affords the most conclusive evidence not only of true po-liteness, but of goodness of heart. A nation which has an instinctive veneration for 'God's last, best gift to man,' and which manifests that veneration by the most delicate attentions on all occasions, cannot be far from the verge of civili-

had been taught to consider the most polite nation in the world. I have seen a woman stand ten minutes at a railroad office, (jostled on all sides by mustachioed gentlemen,) en-deavoring to procure a ticket. No one seemed to feel called apon to make room for her, or to aid her in any way to get out of the crowd. I have seen another struggling to get into a car, with a child and satchel in her arms, surrounded by a score of Frenchmen, who coolly watched her fruitless efforts, but made no proffer of assistance. I have seen others roughly but made back that a polite Frenchman might first make his exit out of an omnibus. But I did not see any one offer to assist a lady, either in her ascent to or descent from any public conveyance. I have seen ladies roughly jostled from the side-walks on the Boulevards-where, if any where, you might look for politeness—and in crossing from Dover to Os-tend, and from Boulogne to Folkestone, I have seen Frenchmen stretched out at full length upon sofas, while ladies could find no places to sit down. But I never saw a Frenchman liscommode himself to oblige a lady. All this may seem pooryphal—and so I would have deemed it but for the evi-"Americans may be ignorant of many of the higher

ranches of politeness; but if one of the 'Universal Nation branches of politeness; but if one of the "Universal Nation' should treat women as cavalierly as Frenchmen treat them, there is not a backwoodsman east of the Rocky Mountains who would not volunteer to pitch him into the Mississippi.

"Nor is this inattention induced by any want of spreciation on the part of the ladies. I never saw gratitude more generally expressed than when a venerable Philadelphian, with genuine Yankee promptness, extricated a lady, with a pretty little "responsibility," from a crowd at a railroad station. When he had procured a cab for her he held her little one until she was seated. She thanked him in French—not a word of which, however, he would have understood but for her eyes. They were perfectly intelligible. In reply to her thanks the kind-hearted old gentleman said, 'It's all right, "Anglais?" inquired the little French woman. 'Not by a long shot. I'm Yankee all over.'"

SCHOOL BOOKS and Stationery for sale by R. PARN-HAM, corner of Eleventh street and Penn. avenue.

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE ANTI-SECESSION CELEBRATION AT GREENVILLE, (8. C.)

From Professor Dickson.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) JUNE 28, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by your invitation for the approaching 4th of July; but, being unable to join you on the occasion, I will avail myself of the privilege you offer as an alternative to give expression to my views of the purpose of your meeting.

your meeting.
Within the last quarter of a century it has been frequent y announced by our politicians that we were approaching that we had reached, some serious and startling crisis. or that we had reached, some serious and startling crisis. A crisis has indeed at last arrived, and every citizen should be prepared to encounter it. Our beloved Carolina has been drawn, blinded and maddened by excitement, to the very verge of an abyss, into which, if she once plunges, "she is forever fallen." Her young men, educated in distrust of and hatred to the Federal Union, are now taught the abhorrent lesson of absolute isolation. They are to become self-elected champions of Southern rights—redressers of Southern wrongs. Our sister States of the South, bound up with us in the indissoluble chains of common interest and honor, are represented to them as legerards and incompetent: with us in the indissoluble chains of common interest and honor, are represented to them as laggards and incompetent; to be dictated to, not counselled with; to be led, if they will follow; to be defied and denounced, if they remain inactive. It is declared to be the duty, if not the privilege, of South Carolina to deliver battle to our common enemies single-Carolina to deliver battle to our common enemies single handed; she alone will wield the sword in this great con-

handed; she alone will wield the sword in this great con-troversy, and give the law to all her peers.

"This vaulting ambition that overleaps itself" thus, in re-ference to our neighbors and associates, is not less dominesr-ing at home. Accustomed to assume that "a part is greater than a whole," the solitary secessionists now maintain that "a part is the whole;" and that the impatient and fiery spirits who, in the just resentment of wrong, have most vehemently transcended all reasonable agitation, constitute the entire State; and that her free sovereignty is therefore pledged to uphold them in the lonely and companionless elevation they aspire to. They appear to have forgotten that fury is not strength, violence is not the indicative of courage, and

they aspire to. They appear to have forgotten that fury is not strength, violence is not the indicative of courage, and that the deliberate resolution which "bides its time" is not to be mistaken for submissiveness.

The mass of the people take, as I firmly believe, the following position: Far from being disposed to submission, we are in the attitude of resistance to two classes of assailants. First, we will save the State from the misguided zeal of our too ardent fellow-citizens, our brethren and friends, the only fault in whose headlong patriotism is its total want of discretion. We will rescue her from the hands that would rashly saves the time hinding her to her natural allies and coadintors. and thus devote her to national ruin and extermination

and thus devote her to national ruin and extermination, or to the doom—even more intolerable—of scornful neglect and gradual decay.

This being done—for this is our most urgent duty—we are ready to join in most determined and unyielding opposition to the hateful majority menacing us from the North. We will not cower before the tempest which blackens our political sky with its dark and rising cloud of insidious free-soilism and insolent abolition. Fully aware of the infinite importance of the coming contest and of its incalculable sails. portance of the coming contest, and of its incalculable evila and dangers, we will calmly gather our strength to meet it, confident in our own courage and endurance, and not doubting the truth and valor of those with whom we must act in

concert to act at all hopefully or efficiently.

In the impending war of the races, we will not separate ourselves from any allies who will with us contend manfully for the domination of the superior, the rights of the master. We will not be forced into a foolish and injurious quarrel with our natural associates, nor, will we for a moment pre-sume to dictate to them, who feel and suffer as we do, what is requisite to the character and well being of all of us. We claim to be their equals, and no more than their equals, in the council and in the field. We will be their rivals in honor, their brothers in arms. When they are ready for action, we shall be found by their side ; until they feel it necessary to strike, we also will be patient. If ever true of any confed racy, it is emphatically true of the Southern States, that "united we stand—divided we fall."

Let me conclude with a sentiment, gentlemen, which, if ou approve, you will oblige me by proposing to the meeting South Carolina, a "bright particular star" in the South ern constellation: If she "shoot madly from her sphere," a "lost Pleiad," whose place shall know her no more forever, or an ill-omened meteor, which

"from his horrid hair Flings pestilence and war." I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, you

bedient servant. SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON.

From the Hon. J. R. Poinsett.

COLDSPRING, NEW YORK, JUNE 13, 1851. GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to address you, either personally or by letter, on the important subject of State secession, at the celebration of the ensuing anniversary of our national independence, reached me only yesterday, and, although the time is short, I hasten to comply with your

request.

My views and opinions on this subject have already been submitted to my fellow-citizens, and I might content myself with referring to my published letters, were it not that the deep interest I take in this question, and the earnest solicitude I feel to preserve my native State from pursuing a course which involves its ruin, impel me to urge such further reasons which involves its ruin, impel me to urge such further reasons

nitigated evil. Attempts are made to liken the mad scheme of separate State secession to the great and glorious event you are assembled to celebrate. But who that has listened to the Declaration of Independence, promulgated by the unanimous voice of an entire and united nation, and to the recital of the wrongs inflicted upon the American people by Great Britain, will draw a comparison between that revolution and the one preposed by South Carolina—I should say by certain revolutionary leaders in South Carolina—where a single State, in opposition to the wishes and opinions of those in its immediate neighborhood, having similar interests to protect and similar wrongs to complain of, seeks to dissolve the Government, and to declare itself independent? In the first case, a under the mountains, is about as visionary as the notion of the professor who declared that he had located under the mountain in the moon many pleasant areas for his tion of Independence, promulgated by the unanimous voice of an entire and united nation, and to the recital of the wrongs inflicted upon the American people by Great Britain, will ment, and to declare itself independent? In the first case, a great and prosperous nation has arisen, commanding the respect of the civilized world; in the last, an insignificant State her own act of secession. The trade which ones risks spect of the civilized world; in the last, an insignificant State would be formed, unable to support or defend itself, and regarded by the rest of the world as an outcast from the mighty will then be the fate of South Carolina? She will be poor American republic of which it now forms a conspicuous part. I am aware that this is not popular language to hold to a people who are in the habit of hearing themselves lauded as being clothed with power to maintain this single State against the world in arms, and possessing resources adequate to de-fray all the expenses of an independent Government. This, fellow-citizens, is a dream from which you must be aroused by having the truth laid bare to you. It is a delusion shared equally by leaders and people; for I do not doubt the sincerity of those who declaim so eloquently about the greatness we should schieve by separate State action, and the proud attishould achieve by separate State action, and the proud atti-tude we should assume as an independent nation. I have read extentively all the speeches published lately to convince the people within our borders of the necessity of immediate State action, appealing to their patriotism and their high sense of honor to induce them to take this hazardous step, and either setting forth, in glowing colors, the vast advantages t accrue from it, or admitting the danger, but striving to con-vince them that a case has arisen where the honor of the State requires that they should embrace ruin rather than submit to wrong. In all these publications I have failed to see any attempt to prove that we, in South Carolina, suffer greater wrong than our sister slaveholding States, or any reason adduced why we, arrogating to ourselves a nicer sense reason adduced why we, arrogating to ourselves a nicer sense of honor and a greater share of magnanimity, should place ourselves in the van, and lead a forlorn hope which will be followed by no advancing column to support it. We are told that our position, if we take the lead, will excite the sympathies and command the aid of all the Southern States. What sympathy or aid can we expect from States whose counsel we shall have scorned, whose character for courage we outsers and whose interests we sacrifice! What sympes of freedom were centered in their success of this experiment of self-government, and who will regard our conduct with reprobation as well as dismay? Be assured, fellow-citizens, that the only sympathy and aid South Carolina, after such an act as is recommended by thoughtless and violent men, can expect to receive is from those persons who are cast loose from society, men who are ready to violate the laws of their country, and seek to better their own condition by urging others to deeds of violence. By such men our independent State would be overrun, and South Carolina independent State would be overrun, and South Carolina might be compelled to seek succor from those she now regards as her enemies against the exactions of those she once received with open arms as friends and allies.

I have called this proposition, for South Carolina to seced from the Union, a measure of unmitigated evil; because, while

the dangers and evils are so apparent, the advantages canno be perceived by any discerning eye. Wherever an attempt is made to discover and set them forth, the fallacy is so mani-fest that the illusion vanishes before the light of truth, and those who impel the people to this act of folly adopt a gran-dilequent style, and talk of honor and magnanimity, and quote passages from Mr. Calhoun's and Mr. McDuffie's hes, as if they were applicable to the circumstances of the present day. Were those great statesmen now alive, they would be among the first to stem this torrent, and would seek to avert the danger it threatens. Their former sayings, seek to avert the danger it threatens. Their former sayings, under different circumstances altogether, are now brought up and quoted to inflame the minds of the people, and to justify the conduct of certain leaders. How long will the people of this State continue to be deceived by this abuse of great authorities? How long will they suffer themselves to be so misled? How long will they suffer themselves to the dictation of incompetent leaders? When will they rouse them selves, and exhibit a manly self reliance, by taking their own fate into their own hands—by meeting in primary assemblies. fate into their own hands-by meeting in primary assemblies, and, speaking in the name of the people, repudiate the club-and, speaking in the name of the people, repudiate the club-

May this auspicious day be the bright dawn of return sense and recovered freedom; and from henceforth may people of South Carolina govern themselves, and from d

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obliged and devoted islow-citizen.

J. R. POINSETT.

From the Hon. Wm. C. Preston.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, JUNE 28, 1851. GENTLEMEN: The feeble condition of my health deprives me of the pleasure of accepting your polite invitation to your meeting on the Fourth of July.

It is impossible, gentlemen, even from my very secluded position, not to look with the profoundest concern upon the attitude into which our State has been constrained by the course of the General Government—an attitude requiring hereatment energy, fortitude, and discretion.

A desperate grissance would seem to content

A desperate grievance would seem to authorize a desperate remedy, and yet, I think, not one so destructive, so suicidal as separate State secession. Our cause is that of the South, the whole South; and in my judgment neither policy nor honor, fair dealing nor safety, justify us in narrowing it down to a more local concern. mere local concern.

The problem to be worked out is what is efficient and not

reckless. There is sometimes as much true courage in delining a desperate adventure as in perishing in it.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. C. PRESTON.

From Judge John Belton O' Neall. SPRINGPIELD, JULY 1, 1851.

Springfield, July 1, 1851.

Gentlemen: I regret that I cannot meet you and my many other friends of Greenville on the 4th instant. My engagements prevent the possibility of my attendance. Independent, however, of them, I think propriety forbids my addressing the people on the political questions now agitating and seriously dividing them. A judge, like any other citizen, has the right to think as he pleases on political questions, and also to express his opinions thereupon in any way he pleases. But a painful experience, arising out of our Nullification troubles, satisfies me that a judge best consults his duty, as a public officer, by not entering into the areas of a public discussion. You are, however, entitled, as friends and (I may very well say) as neighbors, to know my opinions.

I am a native-born Carolinian. I have paid less tribute to the other States than almost any other man. I have been raised and educated amid slave institutions. I am the owner of slaves, and, in common with the other citizens of the State, have a deep interest in every thing connected with the State. I shall rejoice in her prosperity, honor, and success, and I shall rejoice in her prosperity, honor, and success, and I shall weep bitterly over her adversity, disgrace, and disappointment. I believe now South Carolina was never more prosperous and happy than she is at present. If she could have quiet and peace, in five years her population and resources would be doubled.

This state of peace, happiness, and hope is, I fear, not only to be jeopardized but absolutely ruined by separate State secession, which I understand those high in authority declare to be a "fixed fact." To you, and I presume to the State at large, my opinions are not entirely unknown. It may be, and I doubt not will be, declared by many to be of very little consequence whether they be known or unknown a still, those who desire to know them have the right to be informed.

consequence whether they be known or unknown; still, those who desire to know them have the right to be informed

correctly.

I have always believed the proposed action of the State to secede from the Union to be the result of one of the strongest secede from the Union to be the result of the public mindsecede from the Union to be the result of one of the strongest delusions which has ever taken possession of the public mind. There is an old and practical illustration of an absurdity familiar to every one—that of cutting off one's nose to spite the face. Is not separate State secession carrying out that very thing? What beyond it can result from it? We are out of the Union? What then? South Carolina is a nation? She must have a new Constitution. Who can tell what are to be its provisions? She is to have a National Government? Har Governor must become the great head of a nation with Her Governor must become the great head of a nation, with his long train of secretaries! She must build a palace for her ruler ; she must have her army and navy ; she must have a postal arrangement of her own; she must have treaties with the United States and all other countries, and ambassadors to each and all! Imagine the expense, and then ask, for what has all this been incurred? You will be told it was to what has all this been incurred? You will be told it was to secure your freedom and preserve your property. I sak, how will this be accomplished? What particle of freedom will you have then which you have not now? I confess I am not able to discover it. It is true the legislation which, by the admission of California, excluded us from the right of occupying it, and with slaves, was unkind, unjust. But by going out of the Union do we remedy that? Certainly not. We lose all interest in California and all the other States and Territories of the Union. We are aliens to them all! How does it secure property? Slaves are what is meant. Secede, and how stands slavery? South Carolina has her slaves perpetually within her bosom; they may increase until their labor is profitless! What can be done? Not one can be sold out of the State. Not one can be carried out of it. The Constitution of the United States forbids that.

Instead of then having the guaranties of the Constitution of the United States to protect this property, you have the

Instead of then having the guaranties of the Constitution of the United States to protect this property, you have the very men who have been gooding us on to this mad act of secession, by meddling with that which did not concern them, reaching out a hand from every point around your dess borders to snatch a slave from the owner.

I am old-fashioned enough to believe that the Constitution of the United States, the product of the great men who were tried in the crucible of the Revolution, is the best safeguard. of freedom and property which we can ever obtain. I still believe that there is virtue and patriotism enough in the great

I object to the secession movement because I believe it is the very thing sought by the Abolitionists. They wish to divide slave owners from the glorious stars and stripes of '76. Is the Palmetto State to be forced to such an act of folly by the mad fanatics, who have set themselves up as the higher-law party? Let them know they, not us, must quit the protection of the flag of liberty.

It will be said, as it has been, judges are unfit to be the

leaders of revolution. It perhaps is true that they are not-rash enough to suit the policy of some; but I hope they have-learned in the discharge of their duties the importance of the maxim, "audi alteram partem" before they decide, and when they do decide; to be sure that they are right. For one, I can most conscientiously declare that I have never been able to find the possibility of an advantage in separate State secession; but, on the contrary, it seems to me to be the certain ruin of the State and people, whom, I may be allowed to say, I have alone served, and to whom my affection is assecurely bound as that of any other man.

With much respect, I am your fellow-citizen,

SALE OF IMPROVED LANDS IN OBIO,

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the authority vested in this office by the act of 3d March, 1843, the unsold portion of the improved lands at Upper Sandusky, in Ohio, ceded by the Wyandots on the 17th March, 1842, will again be offered at public sale, at the Land Office at Defiance, Ohio, on Monday, the 15th day of September next.

The act of 3d March, 1843, fixes the minimum price of these lands at two dellars and fifty scats per acre, and requires

hese lands at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and required hat the value of the improvements, ascertained by the set of the War Department, shall be paid in addition to the

of the War Department, shall be paid in addition to the price of the land.

The sale will be kept open no longer than is absolutely necessary to offer the lands, and not exceeding two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of July, Anno Domain one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

JOHN WILSON,

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

july 24—law6w

FILINOIS LAW AND LAND OFFICE,-The undersigned, Attorneys at Law, will practice in the different Courts of the State, attend to the location of land warrants, the sale and purchase of lands, the payment of taxes, the redemption of land from tax sales; and will also attend promptly to making collections for Eastern merchants and others.

Claim agents who send us bounty warrants for location will be allowed liberal commissions on our fees. Charges for lo-cating will be \$5 for forty acres, \$8 for eighty acres, and \$10 for one hundred and sixty acres, or a certain portion of the land. Illinois presents at present an excellent field for invest-ments in real estate; lands in many justances advancing from

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ROBERT FRENCH, Peoria, Illinois.

REFERENCES. Hon. S. A. Douglas, United States Senate.

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